

UTAH

# Upland Game

HUNTING GUIDE

A proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board



STATE OF UTAH  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of Wildlife Resources

2005-2006

# Utah's upland game

UTAH IS HOME to several upland game species that provide terrific hunting opportunities.

The term “upland game” refers to animals that live in upland habitats. Areas such as grasslands, shrublands, forest lands and cultivated fields are considered uplands. Most of Utah’s upland game species are birds, such as grouse and quail, but cottontail rabbits and snowshoe hare are also upland game. The table on pages 15–19 of this guide lists each of Utah’s upland game species.

The requirements for taking each upland game species are different, so be sure to review this guide thoroughly to understand your responsibilities, both in securing the appropriate licenses and permits and while hunting in the field.

This guide is a summary of the rules that regulate upland game hunting in Utah and is intended as a short, ready reference for hunters. Further review of the rules and laws governing the taking of wildlife in Utah is advised. These rules and laws may be accessed at the UDWR’s Rules Web page at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or the nearest Division office.

As you read through the guide, you’ll notice references to wildlife rules and statutes under each subheading (for example, Utah Admin. Code R657-6-9 and Utah Code § 23-19-1). These references will help you find the complete rule or statute when you visit [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or the nearest Division office.

## Wildlife Board members

- Max G. Morgan, Chair
- Richard Diamond
- Brenda Freeman
- Paul Niemeyer
- Jim Bowns
- Allan Smith
- Lee Howard
- James F. Karpowitz, UDWR Director, Executive Secretary

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## HIGHLIGHTS

### What's new this season?

**Sharp-tailed grouse:** This year the sharp-tailed grouse season begins Oct. 29, which is a week earlier than last year. The season has been lengthened to 16 days and ends Nov. 13.

**White-tailed ptarmigan:** The white-tailed ptarmigan season begins Aug. 27, which is a week earlier than last year. The season ends Oct. 15.

**Grouse permits on the Internet:** For the first time, sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits can be obtained at the Division's Web site (*wildlife.utah.gov*). Permits will be available on a first-come, first-served basis beginning Aug. 8. Permits also may be obtained at Division offices and from online license agents.

**Youth chukar hunt:** For the first time, a special Youth Chukar Hunt will be held in Utah. The hunt will be held Sept. 10 at the Henefer-Echo Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The hunt is limited to 30 hunters 12 to 15 years old. More information about the hunt is available on page 24 of this guide.

The Henefer-Echo WMA is located between Echo and Henefer in northern Utah. The WMA will be closed to all other public hunting on Sept. 10.

**Youth pheasant hunt moved:** The Youth Pheasant Hunt usually held on the James Walter Fitzgerald Wildlife Management Area (WMA) has been moved to the Carr Fork WMA. More information about participating in Utah's youth pheasant hunts is available on page 24 of this guide.

**Uintah Basin sage-grouse boundary change:** The Uintah Basin Hunt #003 boundary has been changed. The new boundary is listed on the table on page 17.

### Also remember

**Age requirements:** If you're 12 years of age or older, you may purchase a license to hunt upland game in Utah. If you're 11 years of age, you may purchase a license to hunt upland game if your 12th birthday falls within the calendar year in which the license is issued.

**Written permission:** You must obtain written permission from the landowner or an authorized representative of the landowner to enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted.

"Cultivated land" means land that is readily identifiable as: 1) land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops; 2) land used for the raising of crops; or 3) pastureage that is artificially irrigated.

**Don't forget to register in the HIP:** If you'll be hunting migratory upland game birds—mourning dove, white-winged dove, band-tailed pigeon or sandhill crane—during the 2005–2006 season, you must register in the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP). The program provides biologists with valuable information that improves migratory game bird management.

Registration is easy and takes about 5 minutes to complete. For more information, please see page 5 of this guide.

**White-winged and Eurasian collared-doves:** White-winged doves, which in the past have been found mostly south of Utah, are becoming more common throughout the state. You may legally harvest white-winged doves and mourning doves in Utah. The white-winged and mourning dove bag and possession limits are in the aggregate. For example, the dove bag limit is 10 birds and may include any combination of white-winged and mourning doves. The possession limit is two bag limits, which is any combination of 20 white-winged and mourning doves.

The exotic Eurasian collared-dove is being observed in greater numbers and in new areas in Utah each year. If taken during the dove season, these doves will not count as part of your dove bag and possession limits. If you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so wildlife officers can distinguish them from the mourning and white-winged doves you may have taken.

See page 23 of this proclamation for the characteristics used to distinguish the various dove species in Utah.

**Jackrabbits and coyotes:** Jackrabbits and coyotes are not protected in Utah. You may hunt them year round, without a license.

**Tribal lands and national wildlife refuges:** National wildlife refuges and tribal reservation and trust lands in Utah may have special upland game hunting regulations and closures. You're advised to check with the respective refuge or tribe before hunting upland game on these areas.

**Goshen Warm Springs Wildlife Management Area (WMA):** The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to the public because of elevated levels of lead, arsenic and other heavy metals in the soil and water.

**License suspension:** The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has the authority to suspend hunting and fishing privileges for wildlife violations if the Division deems that the violation was committed knowingly, intentionally or recklessly. Any person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to, no contest to, or enters a plea in abeyance to, a wildlife violation may be subject to administrative suspension. Notification of such action is generally served only after criminal proceedings have been concluded. Any Utah order of suspension may be recognized in other states participating in the Wildlife Violator Compact.

**Protection from discrimination:** The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex (in educational programs). If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information please write to: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs-External Programs, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203.

**Division funding:** The Division of Wildlife Resources is funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible by an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting- and fishing-related equipment.

## SANDHILL CRANE DRAWING

Application period is June 28–July 12.  
Results posted August 3. For information, call Utah Wildlife Administrative Services toll-free at 1-800-221-0659  
24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



## CONTACT INFORMATION

### Division offices

#### Salt Lake Office

1594 W North Temple  
PO Box 146301  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301  
(801) 538-4700

#### Central Region

1115 N Main St.  
Springville, UT 84663  
(801) 491-5678

#### Southern Region

PO Box 606  
1470 N. Airport Rd.  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 865-6100

#### Southeastern Region

475 W Price River Dr., Ste. C  
Price, UT 84501  
(435) 636-0260

#### Northeastern Region

152 E 100 N  
Vernal, UT 84078  
(435) 781-9453

#### Northern Region

515 E 5300 S  
Ogden, UT 84405  
(801) 476-2740

### Hunter education centers

#### Lee Kay Public Shooting Range

6000 W 2100 S  
Salt Lake City, UT 84120  
(801) 972-1326

#### Cache Valley Public Shooting Range

2851 W 200 N  
Logan, UT 84321  
(435) 753-4600

## GAME BIRD BREEDERS & HOBBYISTS

Please be responsible by following the law and obtaining a certificate of registration.



Many people in Utah possess live game birds (waterfowl and upland game) in captivity as a hobby, to show the birds, or to use them to train hunting dogs or falcons.

Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their possession and use. Most

people need a document known as a certificate of registration (COR) to legally possess and use game birds. Utah Admin. Rule R657-4, titled *Possession of Live Game Birds*, provides rules for the possession, importation, purchase, propagation, sale, barter, trade or disposal of live game birds in Utah.

Anyone interested in using game birds in these activities can pick up a copy of the rule at any DWR office. The rule also can be viewed online at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules).

## HUNTING DOG FIELD TRIALS & TRAINING

Find out about and obey the rules regarding the use of game birds in dog-related pursuits.



Many amateur and professional hunting dog field trialers and trainers want to use game birds (waterfowl or upland game) in their dog-related pursuits. Because game birds in Utah are classified as protected wildlife, rules and regulations govern their use in these activities.

Utah Admin. Rule R657-46, titled *The*

*Use of Game Birds in Dog Field Trials and Training*, provides the requirements, standards and application process that must be followed to use game birds in dog field trials and training. The rule helps protect Utah's wild game birds while allowing them to be used to train hunting dogs as a wildlife conservation tool.

Dog field trialers and trainers who would like to use game birds in their activities can pick up a copy of the rule at any DWR office. The rule also may be viewed online at [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules).

## LICENSE & PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

To hunt upland game in Utah, you must first obtain an annual small game or combination license. An additional permit also is required if you're interested in hunting certain species, such as sage-grouse and white-tailed ptarmigan. This section provides details about these licenses and permits.

### Upland game is protected in Utah

*Utah Code § 23-19-1*

Upland game are protected wildlife in Utah. According to Utah law, you may not hunt, trap, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess or kill protected wildlife, or sell, trade or barter protected wildlife or their parts without the necessary licenses, certificates of registration (COR), permits and tags. You also must have those same licenses, CORs, permits and tags on your person while participating in the activity.

Also, it is illegal to lend, transfer, sell, give or assign licenses, CORs, permits or tags belonging to you or the rights granted by your licenses, CORs, permits or tags. Likewise, you cannot use or attempt to use a license, COR, permit or tag belonging to another person. This means any game animal you take may not be included in another person's bag limit. (This illegal practice is commonly referred to as "party hunting.")

### Small game and combination licenses

*Utah Code § 23-19-1*

To hunt upland game in Utah, you must purchase either a small game license or a combination license. Here's the difference between the two licenses:

- A small game license allows you to hunt small game, including upland game and waterfowl, in Utah.
- If you also enjoy fishing, you may want to buy a combination license. A combination license allows you to fish and hunt small game in Utah. When you buy a combination license, you also get a price break compared to buying a small game and fishing license separately. Combination licenses are available only to Utah residents.

### Permits

*Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-4*

In addition to a small game or combination license, you must also obtain a permit to hunt the following species: band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and white-tailed ptarmigan. A permit is also required to hunt sandhill crane, but unlike permits for other upland game, sandhill crane permits are only available through a drawing. For more information about how to obtain a sandhill crane permit, see the section titled *Applying to Hunt Sandhill Crane* on page 7 of this guide.

You may obtain only one permit for each of these species unless you're a falconer with a valid Falconry Certificate of Registration (COR). Falconers who have a valid Falconry COR may obtain one additional two-bird sage-grouse permit beginning September 26 if any sage-grouse permits are still available on that date.

### Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse

A limited number of sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits are available. You may obtain one sage-grouse permit, and one sharp-tailed grouse permit, each season. A sage-grouse permit allows you to take two sage-grouse during the sage-grouse season. A sharp-tailed grouse permit allows you to take two sharp-tailed grouse during the sharp-tailed grouse season.

A sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse permit may only be used in one of

the open areas specified in the table titled *Season Dates, Open Areas, and Bag and Possession Limits* on pages 15–19 in this guide.

Sage-grouse and sharp-tailed grouse permits will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis through the Division's Web site and from online license agents and Division offices beginning August 8.

### Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan

Band-tailed pigeon and white-tailed ptarmigan permits will be available through the Division's Web site and from online license agents and Division offices beginning August 8.

### Migratory bird HIP registration

*50 CFR 20.20 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-3*

In addition to your license, if you're hunting migratory upland game—band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove or sandhill crane—you must obtain a Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program (HIP) registration number.

You may obtain your HIP number one of two ways:

1. Register online at [www.uthip.com](http://www.uthip.com)
2. Call 1-877-UTAH-744 (1-877-882-4744). If you have questions or need help obtaining your HIP number, please call 1-800-368-4683.

You must provide the following information to obtain your HIP number: hunting license number; hunting license type; name; address; phone number; birth date; and information about your previous year's migratory game bird hunts.

Once you've obtained your HIP number, you must write the number in the space provided on your 2005 hunting license. If you're a lifetime license holder, you'll receive a sticker every three years from the Division that you can write your HIP number on and place on your lifetime license card.

If you're approached by a law enforcement officer while hunting migratory game birds in the field, you may be required to show your small game or combination license with your HIP number recorded on it.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service started the HIP in the mid-1990s. The program provides hunter participation and harvest information that allows biologists to better manage the nation's migratory game bird populations.

### Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs)

*Utah Code § 23-23-10 and Utah Admin. Code R657-21*

Once called Pheasant Posted Hunting Units, upland game CWMUs are private property you may hunt if you purchase a small game or combination license and a CWMU permit from the landowner or landowner association that owns the CWMU. You may not hunt on an upland game CWMU without having in your possession a valid CWMU permit and the necessary hunting license.

A list of upland game and waterfowl CWMUs is available at the Division's Web site and Division offices. The list is usually available by late August. CWMUs are added to the list throughout the fall.

### Age requirements

*Utah Code §§ 23-20-20 and 23-19-25*

You must be at least 12 years old to purchase a license to hunt upland game.

If you're 11 years old and your 12th birthday falls within the calendar year of the season in which you intend to hunt, you can also purchase a license.

While hunting with any weapon, a hunter under the age of 14 years must be accompanied by his or her parent, legal guardian or a responsible person 21 years of age or older who is approved by their parent or guardian. Hunters who are 14 or 15 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older. To qualify as "accompanied," the youth and adult must be within a distance in which the adult can see and verbally communicate with the youth in order to provide the youth with direction and assistance.

### Hunter education requirements

*Utah Code § 23-19-11 and Utah Admin. Code R657-23*

To purchase an upland game license or permit, any person born after December 31, 1965, must provide proof that he or she has passed a Division-approved hunter education course offered by a state, province or country.

The Division and its authorized license agents will accept the following as proof of hunter education: a certificate of completion of a hunter education course (in Utah referred to as a "blue card") or a current or immediately preceding year's hunting license issued by a state, province or country with the applicant's hunter education number noted on the hunting license.

When you're applying for a hunting permit or license through the Division's drawings, Web site, or other electronic means authorized by the Division, your hunter education number from the state, province or country in which it was issued may be considered proof of hunter education.

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed an approved hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a Division-issued blue card prior to purchasing a resident license or permit. You may obtain a Utah blue card at any Division office at no charge by providing proof that you've completed an authorized hunter education course in another state, province or country.

### Upland Game hunting fees

#### Resident license fees

Combination license (12 years of age or older *)	\$34
Small game license (12–13 years of age *)	\$11
Small game license (14 years of age or older)	\$17

#### Nonresident license fees

Small game license (12 years of age or older *)	\$45
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#### Permit fees

Sage-grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$5
Sandhill crane permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$5
Sharp-tailed grouse permit (non-refundable handling fee)	\$5
Band-tailed pigeon (no handling fee)	No charge
White-tailed ptarmigan (no handling fee)	No charge

*\* See the Age Requirements section on page 5 for more information.*

## MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Get involved in the decision-making process regarding Utah wildlife management, rules and regulations. Attend your local wildlife Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meetings. The Utah State Legislature created the RACs in the early 1990s to gather public input from citizens at the grassroots level about wildlife management issues. The five RACs in the state each consist of 12 to 15 members who represent various interests and groups, including:

- agriculture
- sportsmen
- nonconsumptive wildlife
- locally elected public officials
- federal land agencies
- public at large

The RACs gather public input at regularly scheduled meetings throughout the state and make recommendations to the Utah Wildlife Board in an advisory capacity. The Wildlife Board relies heavily on input from the RACs when establishing policy, rules and regulations for the Division of Wildlife Resources.

In these open public meetings, citizens are encouraged to ask questions and express opinions and ideas in a structured forum. This is your opportunity to make a difference.

### Regional Advisory Council chairs

#### Central Region

Ed Kent  
115 S 1100 E #807  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102  
(801) 573-0770

#### Northeastern Region

Clay Hamann  
clhamann@easilink.com  
1673 N 3500 W  
Vernal, UT 84078

#### Southeastern Region

James Gilson  
jtgilson@emerytel.com.net  
PO Box 787  
Castledale, UT 84513

#### Northern Region

Ernie Perkins  
erperkins@comcast.net  
3087 Maxine Dr  
Layton, UT 84040  
(801) 544-5123  
(801) 479-4010 (fax)

#### Southern Region

Gregg McGregor  
gcmcgregor@charter.net  
1683 Snow Canyon Dr.  
Santa Clara, UT 84765

#### UDWR RAC/Board Coordinator

Steve Phillips  
StevePhillips@utah.gov

**For more information on the RACs and schedules, visit [wildlife.utah.gov/public\\_meetings](http://wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings).**

## APPLYING TO HUNT SANDHILL CRANE

Unlike other upland game species in Utah, you must draw a permit to hunt sandhill crane. Permit applications are available through the Division's Web site and from online license agents and Division offices.

### License and permit fees

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42*

You must include a \$5 non-refundable handling fee to cover the cost of processing your sandhill crane application, but there is no fee for the permit itself.

In addition to a sandhill crane permit, a 2005 small game or combination license is required to hunt sandhill crane. You must obtain one of these licenses before you can obtain a sandhill crane permit. If you purchase a small game or combination license before applying, make sure you include your license number on your sandhill crane application. If you do not purchase a 2005 small game or combination license before applying, include the proper fees so one can be purchased for you if you draw a permit. The fees for 2005 combination and small game licenses are listed on page 6 of this guide.

If you do not draw a permit, a small game or combination license will not be issued to you and the money you submitted for your license will be refunded.

Personal checks, business checks, money orders and cashier's checks may be used as payment. Personal and business checks drawn on out-of-state accounts are not accepted. American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards also may be used as payment, but they must be valid through September 2005.

Handling fees and donations are charged to your credit or debit card when your application is processed. Your application can be voided if your check is returned unpaid from the bank or your credit or debit card is invalid or refused.

### Apply online—it's quick and easy!

The best way to apply for a 2005 Utah sandhill crane permit is online at the Division's Web site: *wildlife.utah.gov*. There are many advantages to applying online:

- you can apply from your home, office or any location that has Internet access
- you can submit your application within minutes and receive an e-mail confirmation
- your application won't be lost in the mail
- the online application alerts you if you make an error
- the online application provides you with the correct hunt numbers
- drawing results will be sent to your e-mail address
- you'll receive a postcard the following year that reminds you about that year's sandhill crane application period

### Important dates for sandhill crane hunters

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-5 and R657-42*

#### June 28: Applications available

You may apply for a permit online at the Division's Web site: *wildlife.utah.gov*. Applications also are available from license agents and Division offices. Residents and nonresidents may apply. To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident at the time of purchase. August 3, which is the posting date of the drawing, will be considered the purchase date of the permit. You may not apply for a sandhill crane permit more than once each year, and group applications are not accepted.

#### July 5: Application correction letter

If you make an error on a mail-in application, you may receive an application correction letter if your application is received by 5 p.m. on July 5. Follow the directions on the correction letter to resubmit your application.

#### July 12: Application deadline

Applications must be submitted through the Division's Web site or mailed to one of the addresses listed on the application. Mail-in applications must be received no later than 5 p.m. on July 12, 2005. Applications submitted through the Division's Web site must be received no later than 11 p.m. on July 12, 2005.

#### July 19: Making changes to or withdrawing your application

You may change your hunt choices or make other changes to your application by requesting the changes in writing by July 19, 2005.

An amendment form is available at Division offices and through the Division's Web site. The form requests all of the information needed to change your application. Send the amendment form, which must include your notarized signature, to Utah Hunt Application Office, P.O. Box 30389, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84130-0389.

If you decide to withdraw your sandhill crane application from the drawing, you must do so in writing by July 19, 2005. You must send your notarized signature, with a statement requesting that your application be withdrawn to Utah Hunt Application Office, P.O. Box 30389, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84130-0389. Handling fees submitted with the application will not be refunded.

#### August 3: Drawing results available

You will be notified of the drawing results by mail or e-mail. Drawing results also will be posted on the Division's Web site or may be obtained by calling 1-800-221-0659.

If you're successful in the drawing, you'll receive your permit in the mail by early August. You may only obtain one sandhill crane permit each year.

#### August 10: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning August 10, 2005 through the Division's Web site and from online license agents and Division offices. Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

## FIELD REQUIREMENTS

While hunting upland game in Utah, there are several requirements you must keep in mind to protect both yourself and the resource. Please be familiar with the requirements for carrying and using firearms and archery tackle, the different types of hunting methods and what you're required to do with any upland game you take.

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers monitor the taking and possession of wildlife, and the required licenses, permits, tags and certificates of registration, and firearms and equipment used for hunting. Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking hunters in the field and at checking stations and checkpoints. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends.

### Firearms and archery tackle

Several rules apply to the type of firearms, archery tackle and ammunition that may be used to take upland game in Utah.

#### Weapon and ammunition requirements

*50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-6 and R657-5-9*

You may take upland game only with those weapons and devices specifically authorized by law. Upland game may be taken with archery equipment, a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge or a handgun. The shot for shotgun and handgun loads must be between no. 2 and no. 8 in size and one-half ounce or more in weight.

The only exceptions to these rules are the following:

- migratory game birds may not be taken with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells;
- migratory game birds may not be taken with a handgun;
- cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with any firearm not capable of being fired fully automatic;
- sandhill crane may be taken with any size of nontoxic shot;
- only shotguns, firing shot sizes no. 4 or smaller, may be used when hunting upland game on "temporary game preserves" while certain big game hunts are in progress in those areas. Also, if you're hunting upland game on a temporary game preserve, you may not use or possess any broadheads unless you possess a valid big game archery permit for the area you're hunting. As used in this section, "temporary game preserve" means all bull elk, buck pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat and limited entry buck deer areas, and Cooperative Wildlife Management Units, excluding incorporated areas, cities, towns and municipalities.

In addition to the requirements above, you may not use:

- a firearm capable of being fired fully automatic;
- any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a beam of light.

Also, crossbows are not legal archery equipment for taking upland game. However, people with certain permanent physical disabilities may be eligible to obtain a certificate of registration from the Division that allows them to hunt upland game with a crossbow. Utah Admin. Code R657-12 provides special accommodations for people with disabilities. For details, visit [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or contact your nearest Division office.

#### Nontoxic shot

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-7*

Only nontoxic shot may be used to take sandhill crane. Nontoxic shot is

soft iron; steel; copper-, nickel- or zinc-plated steel; bismuth; tungsten or any other shot types approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lead, nickel-plated lead, copper-plated lead, copper and lead/copper alloy shot have not been approved and are illegal to use.

You may not possess or use lead shot, or any other shot that has not been approved by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service while on federal refuges or the following state wildlife and waterfowl management areas: Bicknell Bottoms, Blue Lake, Brown's Park, Clear Lake, Desert Lake, Farmington Bay, Harold S. Crane, Howard Slough, Locomotive Springs, Manti Meadows, Mills Meadows, Ogden Bay, Powell Slough, Public Shooting Grounds, Salt Creek, Scott M. Matheson Wetland Preserve, Stewart Lake and Timpie Springs.

#### State wildlife and waterfowl management areas

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-8 and R657-6-9*

You may not possess a firearm or archery tackle, except during the specified hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division, on the following **wildlife management areas**: Bear River Trenton Property Parcel, Bud Phelps, Castle Dale, Huntington, James Walter Fitzgerald, Mallard Springs, Manti Meadows, Montes Creek, Nephi, Pahvant, Redmond Marsh, Richfield, Roosevelt, Scott M. Matheson Wetland Preserve, Vernal and Willard Bay.

You may not possess a firearm or archery tackle, except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division, on the following **waterfowl management areas**: Bicknell Bottoms, Blue Lake, Brown's Park, Clear Lake, Desert Lake, Farmington Bay, Harold S. Crane, Howard Slough, Locomotive Springs, Mills Meadows, Ogden Bay, Powell Slough, Public Shooting Grounds, Salt Creek, Stewart Lake and Timpie Springs.

During the waterfowl hunting season, a shotgun is the only firearm you may have in your possession while hunting on the waterfowl management areas listed above.

The firearm restrictions described in this section do not apply to concealed weapons if you are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided the concealed firearm is not used to hunt or take wildlife.

#### Loaded firearms in a vehicle

*Utah Code §§ 76-10-502 and 76-10-505*

You may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle. A pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun is considered loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position.

Pistols and revolvers also are considered loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile to be fired.

A muzzleloading firearm is considered loaded when it is capped or primed



and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

### Areas where you can't discharge a firearm

*Utah Code § 76-10-508 and Utah Admin. Code R657-12*

You may not discharge any kind of dangerous weapon or firearm:

- from an automobile or other vehicle;
- from, upon or across any highway;
- at power lines;
- within Utah state park buildings, designated camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches; or
- without written permission to discharge the dangerous weapon from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:
  - a house, dwelling or any other building;
  - any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen or stockyard.

*Note to hunters with disabilities:* There is an exception to the "Discharge of Firearms" rules listed above. If you are paraplegic or otherwise permanently disabled so as to be permanently confined to a wheelchair or the use of crutches, or have lost either or both lower extremities, you may be authorized to hunt from a vehicle. If you meet these requirements, and possess a valid hunting license, you may be eligible to obtain a certificate of registration from the Division. Utah Admin. Code R657-12 describes the special accommodations for people with disabilities. For details, visit [wildlife.utah.gov/rules](http://wildlife.utah.gov/rules) or contact your nearest Division office.

### State parks

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-11 and R651-614-4*

Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Code R651-614-4.

Hunting with rifles and handguns in park areas designated open to hunting is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

Hunting with shotguns or archery tackle is prohibited within one-quarter mile of the above areas.

### Carrying a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

*Utah Code § 76-10-528*

Any person who carries a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. To learn how Utah defines a "controlled substance," see Section 58-37-2 of the Utah Code. See Section 41-6-44 for details about how Utah defines "under the influence" regarding alcohol concentrations in the blood or breath.

### Restrictions on the possession of dangerous weapons

*Utah Code § 76-10-503*

A person convicted of or under indictment for any felony offense is a "restricted person." A restricted person is prohibited from possessing any dangerous weapon, including: archery equipment, crossbows, spearguns, rifles, muzzleloaders and shotguns. Certain other adjudications and actions may make you a restricted person, so carefully review Utah Code Section 76-10-503 before engaging in any hunting activity.

The purchase or possession of any license, permit, tag or certificate of registration issued by the Division does not authorize a "restricted person" to possess or use a firearm or dangerous weapon.

### Hunting methods

Several rules apply to the methods that may be used to hunt upland game in Utah and the areas that are open to upland game hunting in the state.

### Using dogs to hunt

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-20*

Dogs may be used to locate and retrieve upland game during open hunting seasons.

Dogs are not allowed on state wildlife management or waterfowl management areas except during open hunting seasons or as posted by the Division. State wildlife management and waterfowl management areas that have upland game hunting opportunities are listed under "State wildlife and waterfowl management areas" on page 8 of this guide.

### Falconry

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-12*

Falconers must obtain an annual small game or combination license and a Falconry Certificate of Registration or license to hunt upland game. Falconers who are interested in hunting band-tailed pigeon, sage-grouse, sandhill crane, sharp-tailed grouse or white-tailed ptarmigan also must obtain a permit for the bird(s) they wish to hunt.

Areas open and bag and possession limits for falconry are the same as those listed in the "Season Dates, Open Areas, and Bag and Possession Limits" table in this guide, except falconers may take pheasants of either sex.

Falconry season dates for upland game are as follows:

- Upland game, except band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove, may be taken by falconry from September 1 through February 28 except:
  - in **Salt Lake County** the season is September 1 through March 31
  - in **Box Elder County** the season is August 13 through February 15
- Band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove and white-winged dove may be taken by falconry from September 1 through December 16. The daily bag limit for the three species is 3 birds and the possession limit is 6 birds. Any combination of those birds can be included in your daily bag and possession limit. For example, your 3-bird daily bag limit could include 3 band-tailed pigeons, or it could include 1 band-tailed pigeon and 2 mourning doves.

Please see the Falconry Proclamation for additional information.

### Trespassing

*Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5*

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not:

- enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or person in charge;
- refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or
- obstruct any entrance or exit to private property.

"Cultivated Land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or pasturage that is artificially irrigated.

"Permission" means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include:

- the signature of the owner or person in charge;
- the name of the person being given permission;
- the appropriate dates; and
- a general description of the property.

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100

square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Section 23-21-4.

In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or its parts while trespassing in violation of Section 23-20-3.5.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. If you're convicted of violating any provision of Section 23-20-14 (2), you may have your license, tag, certificate of registration or permit privileges suspended by a hearing officer.

### Closed areas

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-21*

You may not hunt upland game in any area posted closed by the Division or any of the following areas:

- **Salt Lake International Airport boundaries as posted.**
- **Incorporated municipalities:** Most of the incorporated areas of Alta, a portion of Davis County, Garland City, Layton, Logan, Pleasant View City, South Ogden City, West Jordan and West Valley City are closed to the discharge of firearms. Check with the respective city officials for specific boundaries. Other municipalities also may have firearm and archery tackle restrictions.
- **Waterfowl management areas (WMAs) and National wildlife refuges:** You may hunt upland game on the following WMAs and federal refuges only during designated waterfowl hunting seasons: Bear River National Wildlife Refuge, Bicknell Bottoms, Blue Lake, Brown's Park, Clear Lake, Desert Lake, Farmington Bay, Harold S. Crane, Howard Slough, Locomotive Springs, Mills Meadows, Ogden Bay, Ouray National Wildlife Refuge, Powell Slough, Public Shooting Grounds, Salt Creek, Stewart Lake and Timpie Springs.  
The Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge and Goshen Warm Springs WMA are closed to upland game hunting year round.
- **Military installations:** Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.

### Using motorized vehicles

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-14*

Motorized vehicle travel on all state wildlife management areas is restricted to county roads and improved roads that are posted open.

### Spotlighting

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-24*

You may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife, except as provided in Section 23-13-17 of the Utah Code.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (Prima facie evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife, or if you're licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code,

provided you're not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

### Baiting

*50 CFR 20.11 and 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-13*

Baiting is an illegal activity that involves the spreading of shelled, shucked or unshucked grain, feed or salt to lure, attract or entice birds to an area. You may not hunt upland game by baiting. You also cannot hunt on or over any baited area if you know, or reasonably should know, that the area is or has been baited. You should be aware that an area is considered to be a baited area for 10 days after the bait has been removed.

You can take any upland game—except sandhill crane—on or over lands or areas that have not been baited, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown (for example, a farmer shredding corn in a field and letting the corn remain where it fell).

In addition, you can take any upland game bird—including sandhill crane—on or over the following lands or areas as long as these areas have not been baited:

- standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested crop-lands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation (for example, a farmer working his land after the harvest is over) or normal soil stabilization practice (for example, a farmer planting a cover crop to protect the soil during the winter);
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;
- from a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed; or
- standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys or retrieving downed birds.

### Live decoys and electronic calls

*50 CFR 20.21 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-22*

You may not take migratory game birds with:

- the use or aid of live birds as decoys.
- recorded or electronically amplified migratory game bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electronically amplified imitations of migratory game bird calls or sounds.

### Aiding and assisting

*Utah Code § 23-20-23*

You may not aid or assist another person in violating any provisions of the Wildlife Resources Code or any rules or regulations established under it. If you do aid or assist another person in violating any provisions of the Wildlife Resources Code or rule, the penalty you receive will be the same as if you committed the offense yourself.

### Possession of upland game

Once you've taken an upland game species, several rules apply to the use of the game you've taken.

### Field possession limit

*50 CFR 20.35*

You may not possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag

limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either your automobile or principal means of land transportation; your personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; a migratory bird preservation facility; a post office; or a common carrier facility.

### Waste of upland game

*Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-18*

You may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or their parts. (Waste means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.)

In addition, you may not kill or cripple any upland game without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the animal. Any upland game that is wounded must be immediately killed and included in your bag limit.

### Tagging requirements

*Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-16*

You must tag the carcass of a sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse or sandhill crane before you move the carcass from or leave the site of the kill.

To tag a carcass, completely detach the tag from the license or permit and completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with the date the animal was taken and the sex of the animal. Then attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating date or sex, or tag more than one carcass using the same tag. Also, you may not hunt or pursue sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse or sandhill crane after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.

### Identification of species and sex

*Utah Admin. Code R657-6-17*

When transporting any upland game bird or migratory game bird, one fully feathered wing must remain attached to each bird you've taken. Keeping a fully feathered wing attached allows wildlife officers and biologists to identify the species and sex of each bird.

### Possession of live protected wildlife

*50 CFR 20.38, Utah Code § 23-13-4 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-15*

You may not possess live protected wildlife. You must immediately kill any protected wildlife that is wounded and include it in your bag limit.

### Donating and transporting upland game

*50 CFR 20.36, 20.37 and 20.40 and Utah Code § 23-20-9*

You may donate, or give, protected wildlife or their parts to another person only at the following places:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the person receiving protected wildlife or their parts
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing facility

A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected wildlife or parts showing:

- the number and species of wildlife or parts donated;
- the date of donation;
- the license or permit number of the donor; and
- the signature of the donor.

In addition to the information required above, if you're donating migra-

tory game birds, or another person is transporting migratory game birds for you, the birds must also be tagged with your address and the dates the birds were killed. Tagging of migratory game birds also is required if the birds have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment or taxidermy services.

### Shipping migratory game birds

*50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23*

You may not ship migratory game birds unless you possess a shipping permit from the Division. Also, you must write the following information on the outside of the package the birds are shipped in:

- your name and address;
- the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent; and
- the number of birds, by species, contained in the package.

### Exporting harvested upland game from Utah

*50 CFR 20.53 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-23*

You may export upland game or their parts from Utah only if:

- you harvested the upland game and possess a valid license or permit corresponding to the tag, if applicable; or
- if you're not the person who harvested the upland game, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division.

### Importing migratory game birds

For information regarding the importation of migratory game birds you've harvested in another country, consult the Code of Federal Regulations 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66. The following are some of the rules that apply:

- One fully feathered wing must remain attached to all migratory game birds being transported between the port of entry and your home or to a migratory bird preservation facility.
- You may not import migratory game birds harvested in any foreign country, except Canada, unless the birds are dressed (except as required in 20.63), drawn and the head and feet are removed.
- You may not import migratory game birds belonging to another person.

### Utah pheasant project:

#### A unique opportunity for Utah's young people

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or youth enrolled in 4-H or Future Farmers of America may collect and rear pheasants from eggs in nests destroyed by normal hay mowing operations. Before collecting and rearing pheasant eggs, the 4-H club leader, FFA advisor or Scout Master must obtain a certificate of registration from the Division.

Some additional rules also apply to the project:

- Landowners or operators of mowing equipment may collect the eggs and possess them for no more than 24 hours for pick up by a person with a certificate of registration.
- Pheasants must be released by 16 weeks of age.
- These pheasants remain the property of the state of Utah.

For further information, please refer to rule R657-6-19 or contact Terry Messmer, Fish and Wildlife Extension Specialist, Utah State University at (435) 797-3975.

## DEFINITIONS

50 CFR 20.11, Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Code R657-6-2

**Bag limit** means the maximum limit, in number or amount, of protected wildlife that one person may legally take during one day.

**Bait** means shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that lures, attracts or entices birds.

**Baited area** means any area on which shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed or scattered, if that shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on or over areas where hunters are attempting to take migratory game birds. Any such area will remain a baited area for 10 days following the complete removal of all such shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed.

**Baiting** means the direct or indirect placing, depositing, exposing, distributing or scattering of shelled, shucked or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take migratory game birds.

**CFR** means the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Certificate of registration** means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.

**Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit** means a generally contiguous area of land open for hunting small game, waterfowl or big game, which is registered in accordance with the rules and proclamations of the Wildlife Board.

**Domicile** means the place:

- where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- in which the individual and his family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

To create a new domicile an individual must:

- abandon the old domicile; and
- be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

**Falconry** means the sport of taking quarry by means of a trained raptor.

**HIP** means Migratory Game Bird Harvest Information Program.

**Hunting** means to take or pursue a reptile, amphibian, bird or mammal by any means.

**Nonresident** means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

**Nontoxic shot** means soft iron, steel, copper-plated steel, nickel-plated steel, zinc-plated steel, bismuth, tungsten and any other shot types approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lead, nickel-plated lead, copper-plated lead, copper and lead/copper alloy shot have not been approved.

**Migratory game bird** means, for purposes of this proclamation, band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove, and sandhill crane.

**Permit** means a document, including a stamp, which grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

**Possession** means actual or constructive possession.

**Possession limit** means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

**Resident** means a person who:

- has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit.
- DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

A Utah resident license or permit is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

**Tag** means a card, label or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

**Take** means to:

- hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or
- attempt any action referred to above.

**Transport** means to ship, carry, export, import, receive or deliver for shipment, conveyance, carriage, exportation or importation.

**Upland game** means pheasant, quail, chukar partridge, Hungarian partridge, sage-grouse, ruffed grouse, blue grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed ptarmigan, and the following migratory game birds: band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane.

**Waste** means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.



# SHOOTING HOURS

Utah Admin. Code R657-6-10

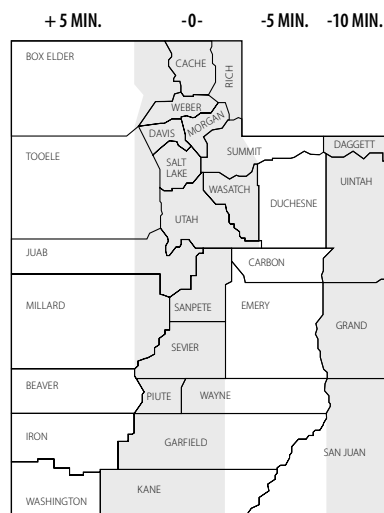
Except for pheasant and quail on opening day, shooting hours for all upland game species begin one-half hour before official sunrise but end at different times, depending on the species you're hunting.

- For band-tailed pigeon, mourning dove, white-winged dove and sandhill crane, shooting hours end at official sunset.
- For blue grouse, chukar partridge, cottontail rabbit, Hungarian partridge, pheasant, quail, ruffed grouse, sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, snowshoe hare, and white-tailed ptarmigan, shooting hours end one-half hour after official sunset.

Official sunrise and sunset times differ, depending on the day and the location where you're hunting. Please consult the time zone map at right to learn the differences.

You must also follow two other shooting hour rules:

- Pheasant and quail may not be taken before 8 a.m. on the opening day of pheasant and quail seasons.
- You may not discharge a firearm on state-owned lands adjacent to the Great Salt Lake, state water-fowl management areas or on federal refuges between official sunset through one-half hour before official sunrise.



DATE	SEPTEMBER 2005		OCTOBER 2005		NOVEMBER 2005		DECEMBER 2005		JANUARY 2006		FEBRUARY 2006	
	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunrise p.m.
1	6:54	8:01	7:24	7:10	6:58	5:24	7:32	5:01	7:52	5:11	7:38	5:45
2	6:55	7:59	7:25	7:09	6:59	5:23	7:34	5:01	7:52	5:12	7:37	5:46
3	6:56	7:57	7:26	7:07	7:00	5:22	7:35	5:01	7:52	5:13	7:36	5:48
4	6:57	7:56	7:27	7:05	7:02	5:21	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:14	7:35	5:49
5	6:58	7:54	7:28	7:04	7:03	5:20	7:36	5:00	7:52	5:15	7:34	5:50
6	6:59	7:52	7:29	7:02	7:04	5:19	7:37	5:00	7:52	5:15	7:33	5:51
7	7:00	7:51	7:30	7:01	7:05	5:18	7:38	5:00	7:52	5:16	7:32	5:53
8	7:01	7:49	7:31	6:59	7:06	5:17	7:39	5:00	7:52	5:17	7:31	5:54
9	7:02	7:47	7:32	6:57	7:07	5:16	7:40	5:00	7:52	5:18	7:30	5:55
10	7:03	7:46	7:33	6:56	7:09	5:15	7:41	5:00	7:52	5:19	7:29	5:56
11	7:04	7:44	7:34	6:54	7:10	5:14	7:42	5:00	7:52	5:21	7:27	5:58
12	7:05	7:42	7:36	6:53	7:11	5:13	7:43	5:00	7:51	5:22	7:26	5:59
13	7:06	7:41	7:37	6:51	7:12	5:12	7:43	5:01	7:51	5:23	7:25	6:00
14	7:07	7:39	7:38	6:49	7:13	5:11	7:44	5:01	7:51	5:24	7:24	6:01
15	7:08	7:37	7:39	6:48	7:15	5:10	7:45	5:01	7:50	5:25	7:22	6:02
16	7:09	7:36	7:40	6:46	7:16	5:09	7:46	5:01	7:50	5:26	7:21	6:04
17	7:10	7:34	7:41	6:45	7:17	5:08	7:46	5:02	7:49	5:27	7:20	6:05
18	7:11	7:32	7:42	6:43	7:18	5:08	7:47	5:02	7:49	5:28	7:18	6:06
19	7:12	7:31	7:43	6:42	7:19	5:07	7:47	5:03	7:48	5:29	7:17	6:07
20	7:13	7:29	7:44	6:41	7:20	5:06	7:48	5:03	7:48	5:31	7:16	6:08
21	7:14	7:27	7:45	6:39	7:22	5:06	7:49	5:03	7:47	5:32	7:14	6:10
22	7:15	7:25	7:47	6:38	7:23	5:05	7:49	5:04	7:46	5:33	7:13	6:11
23	7:16	7:24	7:48	6:36	7:24	5:04	7:50	5:04	7:46	5:34	7:11	6:12
24	7:17	7:22	7:49	6:35	7:25	5:04	7:50	5:05	7:45	5:35	7:10	6:13
25	7:18	7:20	7:50	6:33	7:26	5:03	7:50	5:06	7:44	5:37	7:08	6:14
26	7:19	7:19	7:51	6:32	7:27	5:03	7:51	5:06	7:44	5:38	7:07	6:15
27	7:20	7:17	7:52	6:31	7:28	5:02	7:51	5:07	7:43	5:39	7:05	6:17
28	7:21	7:15	7:53	6:29	7:29	5:02	7:51	5:08	7:42	5:40	7:04	6:18
29	7:22	7:14	7:55	6:28	7:30	5:02	7:52	5:08	7:41	5:42		
30	7:23	7:12	6:56	5:27	7:31	5:01	7:52	5:09	7:40	5:43		
31			6:57	5:26			7:52	5:10	7:39	5:44		

## RESPONSIBLE OHV USE

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources encourages responsible OHV use. While most OHV users are responsible, misuse results in disturbance to wildlife, damage to wildlife habitat and personal injury.

Please be aware that unlawful OHV use is a criminal offense. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' conservation officers and State Parks & Recreation's rangers regularly enforce all OHV regulations, including:

- riding an OHV in closed or restricted areas and roadways;
- harassment of wildlife;
- helmet law regulations; and
- OHV operator age restriction regulations.

Many designated roads and trails on public lands are available to responsible OHV users. You may obtain a copy of a Travel Opportunity Guide from the appropriate federal land management agencies (USDA Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management). Please refer to the Travel Opportunity Guide for locations where you can ride. Under Utah state law, all public lands are closed to OHV use unless designated open by map, sign or description. The closures protect sensitive natural resources, such as watersheds and valued wildlife habitats, and ensure public safety.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources owns and manages several hundred thousand acres of Wildlife Management Areas across the state for wildlife purposes. Controlled OHV use on these lands protects wildlife and their habitats.

Utah law also requires youth, ages 8 to 16, to receive OHV certification before operating an OHV on open public-land roads and trails. Certification classes teach safety and instill ethics in young OHV users. Remember, being a responsible rider also means receiving proper education.

Protect your privilege; stay on designated roads and trails. Have fun by taking time out to hunt, fish, photograph or watch wildlife.

Be a responsible OHV user so you can help ensure a wildlife heritage for future generations.



**Please call 1-800-OHV-RIDE to enroll in an OHV certification class.**



# UPLAND GAME HUNTS

## 2005–2006 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag & possession limits and notes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT*	NOTES
<b>Pheasant</b> (Statewide)	Nov. 5– Nov. 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statewide, except closed areas.</li> <li>In Weber County, the Willard Bay WMA, and in Duchesne County, the Mallard Springs WMA will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 12 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on these WMAs on Nov. 12. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 13.</li> </ul>	2	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Males only may be harvested.</li> <li>Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.</li> </ul>
<b>Pheasant</b> (Utah County)	Nov. 5– Nov. 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all of Utah County, except the Powell Slough WMA, the pheasant hunt closes on Nov. 11.</li> </ul>	2	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Males only may be harvested.</li> <li>Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.</li> <li>The Goshen Warm Springs WMA in Utah County is closed to upland game hunting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pheasant</b> (Extended season)	Nov. 5– Dec. 4, 2005	<p>CAUTION: Not all counties are open for 30-day pheasant hunting. Only the following areas are open: All state and federal land in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Juab, Millard, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uintah counties (including private land leased by the Division subject to restrictions and closures imposed by administering agencies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Powell Slough WMA in Utah County.</li> <li>In Emery County, the Huntington WMA, in Millard County, the Pahvant WMA, and in Tooele County, the Carr Fork WMA, will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 12 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on these WMAs on Nov. 12. These areas will reopen to general public hunting on Nov. 13.</li> </ul>	2	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Males only may be harvested.</li> <li>Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.</li> </ul>
<b>Mourning dove and white-winged dove</b>	Sept. 1– Sept. 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statewide, except closed areas.</li> </ul>	10	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eurasian collard-doves, if taken during the dove season, will not count as part of the aggregate dove bag and possession limits.</li> <li>Eurasian collared-doves taken during the dove season should remain unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves.</li> </ul>
<b>Band-tailed pigeon</b>	Sept. 1– Sept. 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Utah, Washington and Wayne counties.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Band-tailed pigeon permit required.</li> </ul>

\*Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

# UPLAND GAME HUNTS

## 2005–2006 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag & possession limits and notes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT*	NOTES
<b>Chukar partridge</b> (Statewide)	Sept. 17– Nov. 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cache, Daggett, Davis, Morgan, Rich, Sanpete, Summit, Wasatch and Weber counties.</li> <li>• Those parts of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake and Utah counties east of I-15.</li> <li>• That part of Box Elder County east of I-15.</li> <li>• That part of Sevier County north of I-70.</li> <li>• In Morgan and Summit counties, the Henefer-Echo WMA will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 10 to general public hunting. A special youth upland game hunt will be conducted on this WMA on Sept. 10. This area will reopen to general public hunting on Sept. 11.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	• Antelope Island is closed to upland game hunting.
<b>Chukar partridge</b> (Box Elder County)	Sept. 17– Dec. 31, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	
<b>Chukar partridge</b> (Extended season)	Sept. 17, 2005– Jan. 31, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Kane, Piute, San Juan, Tooele, Uintah, Washington and Wayne Counties.</li> <li>• Those parts of Beaver, Iron, Juab, Millard, Salt Lake and Utah counties west of I-15.</li> <li>• That part of Box Elder County west of I-15 and south of SR-83, south of the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade, and west of the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road.</li> <li>• That part of Sevier County south of I-70.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	
<b>Sage- grouse</b> (West Box Elder County)	Sept. 17– Sept. 25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunt #001 — West Box Elder That part of Box Elder County west of the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road. See map on page 19.</li> </ul>		Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sage-grouse permit required.</li> <li>• 602 two-bird permits available.</li> </ul>
<b>Sage- grouse</b> (Rich County)	Sept. 17– Sept. 25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunt #002 — Rich County All of Rich County. See map on page 19.</li> </ul>		Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sage-grouse permit required.</li> <li>• 291 two-bird permits available.</li> </ul>

\*Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.



# UPLAND GAME HUNTS

## 2005–2006 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag & possession limits and notes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT*	NOTES
<b>Sage-grouse</b> (Uintah Basin)	Sept. 17– Sept. 25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunt #003 — Uintah Basin</li> <li>All of Daggett County except the area beginning on the east shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir and the Utah-Wyoming state line; east on this state line to the Utah-Colorado state line; south on this state line to the Green River; northwest on the Green River and the east shore of Flaming Gorge Reservoir to the Utah-Wyoming state line.</li> <li>All of Duchesne County north and east of the Duchesne River.</li> <li>All of Grand County north of I-70 to the Book Cliffs Divide Road.</li> <li>All of Uintah County except the area south of US-40 from Roosevelt to the Utah-Colorado state line.</li> <li>See map on page 19.</li> </ul>		Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sage-grouse permit required.</li> <li>232 two-bird permits available.</li> </ul>
<b>Sage-grouse</b> (Parker Mountain)	Sept. 17– Sept. 25, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunt #004 — Parker Mountain</li> <li>Beginning at the junction of US-89 and I-70 near Sigurd; south on US-89 to SR-24; south on this highway to SR-62; south on this highway to SR-22; south on this highway to Antimony; south on Johns Valley Road through Widtsoe to Bryce Junction and SR-12; east and north on this highway to SR-24; west on this highway to SR-72 at Loa; north on this highway to I-70; west on this highway to US-89.</li> <li>See map on page 19.</li> </ul>		Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sage-grouse permit required.</li> <li>311 two-bird permits available.</li> </ul>
<b>Forest grouse</b> (Blue and ruffed)	Sept. 10– Nov. 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statewide, except closed areas.</li> </ul>	4	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limits singly or in aggregate.</li> </ul>
<b>Quail</b> (California & gambel's)	Nov. 5– Nov. 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Box Elder, Carbon, Davis, Grand, Juab, Kane, Millard, Piute, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sevier, Tooele, Utah and Weber counties.</li> <li>Daggett County is closed.</li> <li>All of Emery County, except the Desert Lake Waterfowl Management Area, which is closed.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.</li> </ul>
<b>Quail</b> (California & gambel's, extended season)	Nov. 5– Dec. 31, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Duchesne, Uintah and Washington counties.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting begins at 8 a.m. on opening day.</li> </ul>
<b>Hungarian partridge</b> (Statewide)	Sept. 17– Nov. 30, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cache, Davis, Morgan, Rich, Summit and Weber counties.</li> <li>That part of Box Elder County east of I-15.</li> <li>That part of Juab County east of I-15.</li> </ul>	5	2 bag limits	

\*Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

# UPLAND GAME HUNTS

## 2005–2006 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag & possession limits and notes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT*	NOTES
<b>Hungarian partridge</b> (Box Elder County)	Sept. 17– Dec. 31, 2005	• That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83.	5	2 bag limits	
<b>Hungarian partridge</b> (Extended season)	Sept. 17, 2005– Jan. 31, 2006	• All of Tooele County. • That part of Box Elder County west of I-15 and south of SR-83, south of the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade, and west of the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road. • That part of Juab County west of I-15.	5	2 bag limits	
<b>Sharp-tailed grouse</b>	Oct. 29– Nov. 13, 2005	• That part of Box Elder County beginning at the junction of I-15 and SR-83; west on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west along the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Railroad Grade to Locomotive Springs; north on the Locomotive Springs-Snowville-Stone, Idaho Road to the Utah-Idaho border; east along this border to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-83. See map on page 19.		Only 2 birds of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	• Sharp-tailed grouse permit required. • 330 two-bird permits available. • This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before obtaining a permit for this hunt.
<b>White-tailed ptarmigan</b>	Aug. 27– Oct. 15, 2005	• Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties.	4	2 bag limits	• White-tailed ptarmigan permit required.
<b>Cottontail rabbit</b>	Sept. 17, 2005– Feb. 28, 2006	• Statewide, except closed areas.	10	2 bag limits	
<b>Snowshoe hare</b>	Sept. 17, 2005– Feb. 28, 2006	• Statewide, except closed areas.	5	2 bag limits	
<b>Jackrabbit</b> (White-tailed & black-tailed)		• Jackrabbits are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year-round.			
<b>Sandhill crane</b> (Rich County)	Sept. 3– Sept. 11, 2005	• Hunt #001 — Rich County All of Rich County.		Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.	• Sandhill Crane permit required. • 11 permits available.

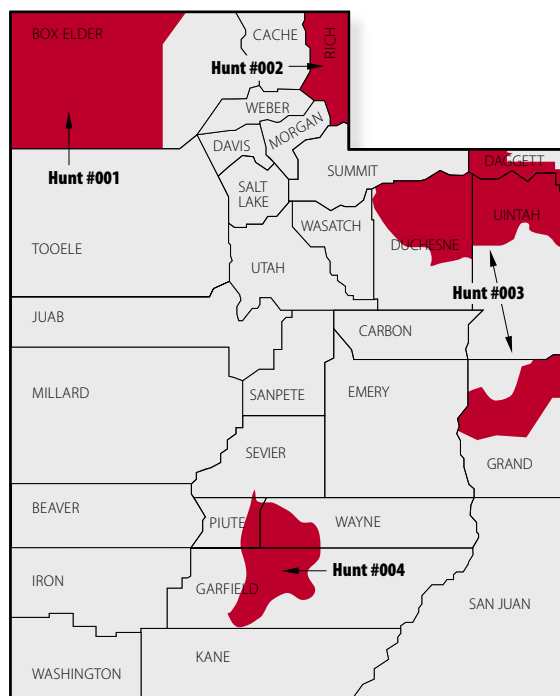
\*Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.

# UPLAND GAME HUNTS

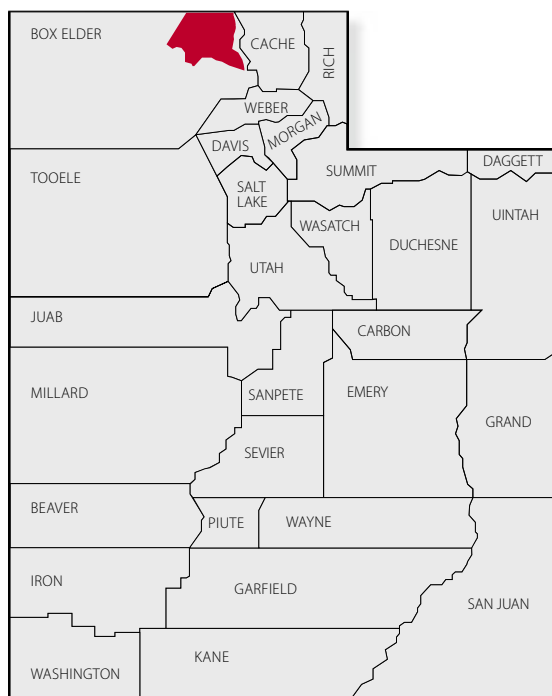
## 2005–2006 Upland Game season dates, areas open, bag & possession limits and notes

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	AREAS OPEN	BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT*	NOTES
<b>Sandhill crane</b> (Box Elder County)	Sept. 3– Sept. 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunt #002 — East Box Elder County Beginning on the Utah-Idaho state line at the Box Elder-Cache county line; west on the state line to the Pocatello Valley county road; south on this county road to I-84; southeast on I-84 to SR-83; south on SR-83 to Lampo Junction; west and south on the Promontory Point county road to the tip of Promontory Point; south from Promontory Point to the Box Elder-Weber county line; east on the Box Elder-Weber county line to the Box Elder-Cache county line; north on this county line to the Utah-Idaho state line.</li> </ul>	Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandhill crane permit required.</li> <li>18 permits available.</li> <li>Harold Crane, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Areas are closed to sandhill crane hunting.</li> <li>Bear River National Wildlife Refuge is closed to sandhill crane hunting.</li> </ul>
<b>Sandhill crane</b> (Cache County)	Sept. 3– Sept. 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunt #003 — Cache County All of Cache County, excluding the area beginning at the intersection of SR-30 and the Box Elder-Cache county line; south and east along the Box Elder-Cache county line to US-91; north and east on US-91 to the Little Bear River; north along the Little Bear River to SR-30; west on SR-30 to the Box Elder-Cache county line.</li> </ul>	Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandhill crane permit required.</li> <li>24 permits available.</li> </ul>
<b>Sandhill crane</b> (Uintah County)	Sept. 24– Oct. 2, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunt #004 — Uintah County All of Uintah County.</li> </ul>	Only 1 bird of either sex may be taken during the entire season.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sandhill crane permit required.</li> <li>39 permits available.</li> </ul>

\*Possession limit means the number of bag limits one individual may legally possess.



Sage-grouse hunt areas



Sharp-tailed grouse hunt area

## UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS



### Ruffed grouse

Weight: 16–28 ounces

Length: 16–19 inches

The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is also known as the willow grouse. Thickets of alder, willow, aspen, maple, and other deciduous shrubs and trees interspersed with conifers provide the most desirable habitat. Buds of deciduous trees and any available fruit and seeds are primary winter food items.

During other seasons, fruits, green vegetation, seeds and insects are utilized. The ruffed grouse is an excellent game bird. Good populations are limited to the northern Wasatch Range, but they are capable of providing substantial recreation to the hunting public. Only a small number of hunters choose to match skills and stamina with the ruffed grouse. Therefore, the annual harvest is limited. The ruffed grouse is native to Utah.

### Blue grouse

Weight: Up to 3.5 pounds

Length: 21 inches, male; 18 inches, female

The blue grouse, *Dendragapus obscurus*, is also known as the dusky grouse, pine hen, pine grouse, and fool hen. This bird is dark gray to blackish above with mottled brown on the wings. The underparts are pale bluish-gray marked with white on the sides of the neck and flanks. The tail is dark gray with a broad light gray terminal band. During mating season, the male develops an orange comb over the eye and reddish-purple air sacs on the sides of the neck. Open stands of conifer or aspen with an understory of brush are preferred habitat. Winters are spent in dense fir trees, usually at higher elevations. In spring, birds move to lower meadow, brush, or open timber stands for mating. After breeding some males move back to higher elevations. Others wait until late summer or fall and gradually return to higher elevations with the hens and young. Summer food consists of green vegetation, seeds, buds, berries, and insects. The winter diet is primarily the needles and buds of fir trees. The blue grouse is native to Utah.



### California quail

Weight: 6–7 ounces

Length: 9–11.5 inches

The California quail, *Callipepla californica*, is also known as the valley quail. Males are an olive gray above with a grayish-blue breast. The buff-colored belly has a scaled appearance and is marked with an area of deep chestnut. The black throat and face are bordered with white. The most conspicuous characteristic is a short black plume that curves forward from the crown of the head. The female is more olive-brown, the black and white markings of the head are absent, the plume is shorter and brownish, and there is no chestnut patch on the breast. The species inhabits brushy areas adjacent to cultivated lands, particularly along streams. Paired birds separate from the covey by late April and begin nesting in May. California quail feed mainly on vegetable matter. Only about two percent of their diet includes insects. One of the favorite foods is clover. They also feed on weed seeds, waste grain, and many kinds of berries, fruits, and seeds. The California quail is native to states of the Pacific coast. They were first introduced into Utah in 1869.





## Chukar Partridge

Weight: Up to 20 ounces

Length: 14–15 inches

The chukar partridge, *Alectoris chukar*, is also known as the chukar and the Indian chukar. Both sexes have buffy-gray backs and wings with gray-tinged cap, breast and rump. The bill, legs, and feet are red. Chukars prefer steep, rocky, semi-arid slopes. Low shrubs and rocky outcrops provide loafing or escape cover. Rabbitbrush, sagebrush, saltbush, and cheat grass below the juniper tree belt seem to be preferred. Water sources may be used extensively in late summer. Talus slopes with boulders large enough to conceal the birds seem preferred.

Grass seeds, weed seeds, green leaves, and flowers are the principal food items. If available, waste grains and wild fruits are readily taken. Numerous insects are consumed during the summer. In winter, new-growth cheat grass is extremely important. The chukar is a native of the Middle East and Southern Asia. Intensive effort to establish this species in Utah began in 1951. By 1968, 186,000 chukars had been released at 191 different sites. This wide distribution, largely on public lands, provides the potential for increased hunter participation and harvest.



## Hungarian partridge

Weight: 12–13 ounces

Length: 12–14 inches

The Hungarian partridge, *Perdix perdix*, is also known as the hun, European partridge, and European gray partridge. It is generally found in grassland or mixed sage and grass adjacent to cultivated lands. It occupies open rangeland in some high mountain valleys. Waste grains, weed and grass seeds, green vegetation, and insects are primary food items. Large quantities of insects are taken during the summer. The diet of young chicks may be almost entirely insects.

The Hungarian partridge is a native of eastern Europe and western Asia. From 1911 to 1939 the Fish and Game Department released huns. These attempts failed. Present populations in northern and western Utah probably resulted from established populations in Idaho and Nevada. It is an excellent game bird but the small area of suitable range limits its potential in Utah. Annual hunts have been held since 1955.



## Sharp-tailed grouse

Weight: 1.5–1.75 pounds

Length: 20 inches

The sharp-tailed grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*, is also known as the pin-tailed grouse. Both sexes are grayish-brown with black and buffy markings. White spots on the primary wing feathers and the barred pattern of the wing are distinctive features. The under parts are buffy-white whereas the belly and under parts of the tail are white. Bunchgrass areas of the foothills and benches interspersed with deciduous shrubs is the preferred habitat. Males gather on established dancing grounds during early spring for courtship displays of dancing. Primary food items are grass seeds, green vegetation, fruits of wild shrubs and trees, buds, and waste grains. Insects are readily taken during the summer.

## UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS

### Sage-grouse

*Weight: Male, up to 7 pounds; Female, less than 3 pounds*  
*Length: Male, 25–30 inches; Female, 20 inches*

The sage-grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, is also known as the sage-hen and the sage-chicken. It is a grayish-brown bird with a dark belly, and long and pointed tail feathers. The feet are feathered to the toes. The throat of the male is black, bordered with white at the rear. Yellow air sacs, covered with short, stiff, scale-like white feathers, are found on each side of the neck. The female has the same general appearance but lacks the air sacs and has a white throat.

These birds inhabit sagebrush plains, foothills, and mountain valleys. Sagebrush is the predominant plant of quality habitat. Where there is no sagebrush, there are no sage-grouse. A good understory of grasses and forbs, and associated wet meadow areas, are essential for optimum habitat.

Male sage-grouse gather on traditional strutting grounds during March and April and put on a spectacular courtship performance—strutting with tails erect and spread, and air sacs inflated. Females visit the grounds during the first part of April. A few dominant cocks do most of the mating. The principal winter food item is sagebrush leaves. During summer, the fruiting heads of

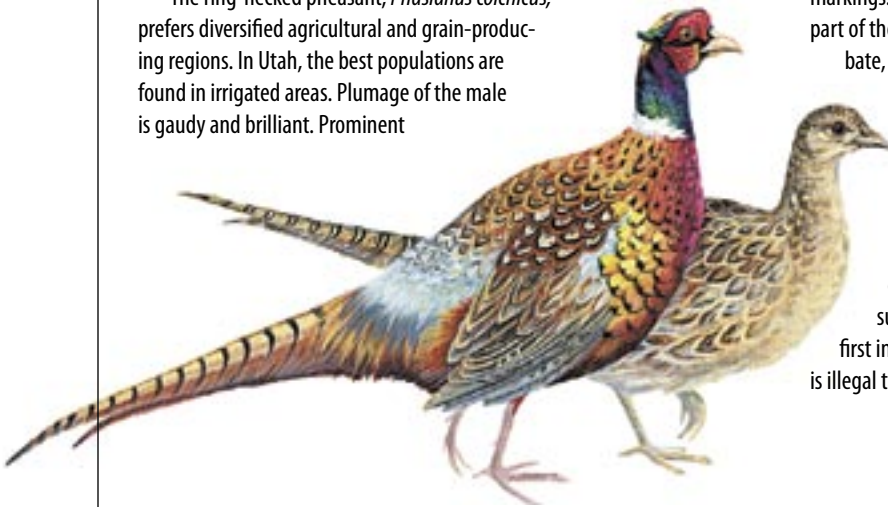


sagebrush, leaves and flower heads of clovers, dandelions, grasses and other plants are taken. Insects are also taken during the summer. Sage-grouse are the only North American grouse that do not have a well-developed muscular grinding gizzard.

### Ring-necked pheasant

*Weight: Male, up to 3 pounds*  
*Length: Male, 25–34 inches, tail may exceed 20 inches when full size*

The ring-necked pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, prefers diversified agricultural and grain-producing regions. In Utah, the best populations are found in irrigated areas. Plumage of the male is gaudy and brilliant. Prominent

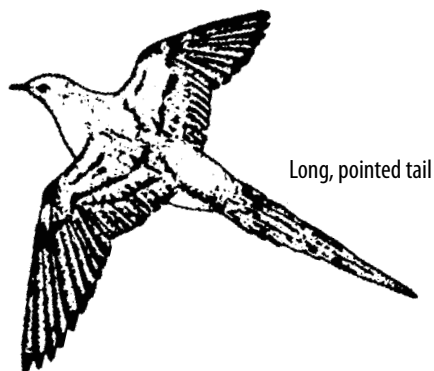


characteristics are a greenish-blue head, a white ring around the neck, a pale bluish rump patch, and a long, pointed tail barred with black. Coloration of the female is more drab with a mottled blend of browns with buff and dusky markings. The pheasant cock may mate with several females. During the first part of the nesting season, the hen may lay some eggs that she does not incubate, leading to a common belief that the eggs were not fertile because of insufficient cocks. Usually, however, she will lay a clutch of 10 to 11 eggs. If the nest is destroyed prior to hatching of eggs, the hen will probably reneest. Up to three nests may be established before bringing off a brood, but they hatch and rear only one brood each year.

Waste grains, weed seeds, and green vegetation are the principal food items. Numerous insects are taken during the spring and summer. The ring-necked pheasant is a native of eastern Asia. It was first introduced in Utah about 1890. All suitable habitat is now occupied. It is illegal to harvest a hen pheasant in Utah.

## UTAH UPLAND GAME BIRDS—DOVES

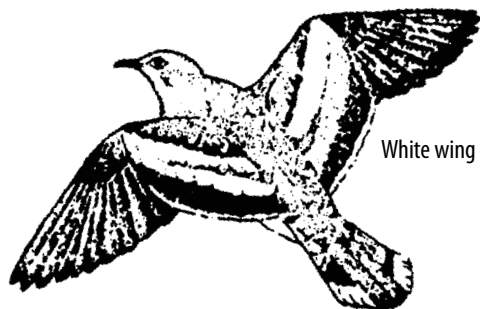
### Doves that may be hunted during open season



Long, pointed tail

#### Mourning dove

Slightly smaller than the white-winged dove. Mourning doves may fly with white-winged doves, but can be distinguished by their more rapid wing beat, more erratic flight path and pointed tail.



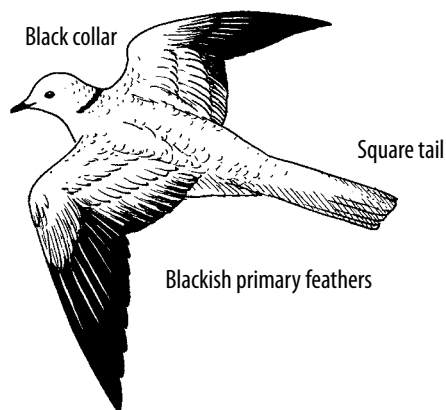
White wing patch

#### White-winged dove

Somewhat larger than a mourning dove with a white bar on the upper wing surface and a long, moderately rounded tail.

#### Eurasian-collared dove

Eurasian collared-doves are larger than both the native white-winged and mourning doves. They have a black collar on the top part of the neck, pale gray coloration, and dark primary feathers. These doves are an introduced species that have recently expanded their range into Utah. Originally native to the Indian subcontinent, this bird was introduced to the Bahamas in the 1970s and quickly spread to Florida. Since then, they have moved into the Southwest. The effect of Eurasian collared-doves on native dove species are unknown. Should you harvest Eurasian collared-doves while dove hunting, leave them unplucked during transport so they can be distinguished from mourning and white-winged doves. Eurasian collared-doves will not count as part of your aggregate bag of mourning or white-winged doves as long as they are identifiable.

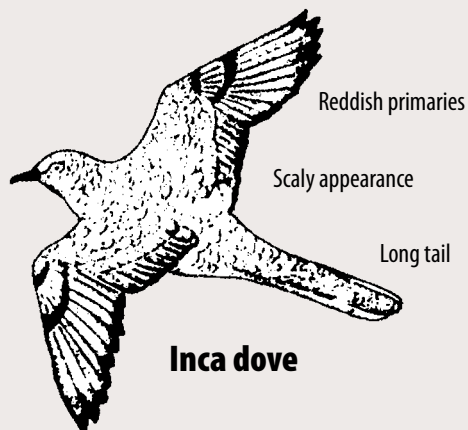


Black collar

Square tail

Blackish primary feathers

### Doves that may not be hunted



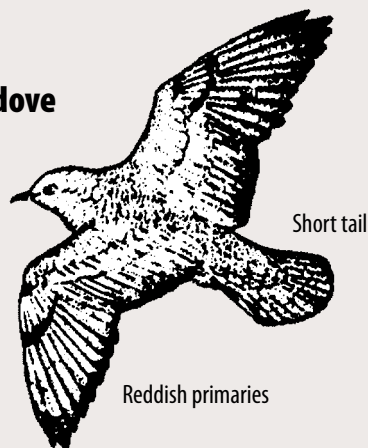
Reddish primaries

Scaly appearance

Long tail

Inca dove

#### Ground dove



Short tail

Reddish primaries

Both Inca and ground doves are small birds approximately half the size of a mourning dove. Both are gray and fly close to the ground with rapid wingbeats. The Inca has a scaly appearance and a long tail with white margins. The ground dove has a short, round, dark tail.



## 2005 UTAH YOUTH UPLAND GAME HUNTS

Five youth pheasant hunts and a youth chukar hunt await 12- to 15-year-old hunters in Utah this fall.

Getting qualified to participate in one of the hunts is easy. All that 12- to 15-year-old hunter education course graduates have to do is complete an application and write a one-paragraph essay on: "I want to continue the Utah upland game hunting tradition because..." or, "I would like to start my own upland game hunting tradition because..."

To be considered, completed applications and essays must be received by Aug. 26, 2005 for one of the youth chukar hunts and by Sept. 9, 2005 for one of the youth pheasant hunts.

Applications are available on the Division of Wildlife Resources' upland game Web page at [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame) and at DWR offices and hunter education centers.

### Youth chukar hunt

Utah's first-ever youth chukar hunt will be held Sept. 10 on the Henefer-Echo Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The WMA is between Echo and Henefer, just off I-84 in Morgan and Summit counties.

Two hunts of 15 hunters each will be conducted. The Henefer-Echo WMA will be closed to general public hunting on Sept. 10 and will reopen on Sept. 11.

### Youth pheasant hunts

The youth pheasant hunts will be held Nov. 12 on five state wildlife management areas. The WMAs will be closed to all other hunters on Nov. 12.

Hunts will be held at the Willard Bay WMA in Weber County, the Carr Fork WMA in Tooele County, the Mallard Springs WMA in Duchesne County, the Huntington WMA in Emery County and the Pahvant WMA in Millard County.

The Willard Bay WMA hunt is limited to 90 hunters, the Mallard Springs WMA hunt is limited to 30 hunters and the Huntington WMA hunt is limited to 75 hunters. The remaining two hunts are limited to 100 youth hunters each. Each hunt includes morning and afternoon sessions, and hunters can indicate on their application the session during which they would like to hunt.

### Hunt details

If more applications and essays are received than there are slots available, a random drawing will be held to determine who can participate in the hunts. Successful applicants will be notified by letter or e-mail.

Each hunter will have two to three hours to take their limit from birds that will be released on the areas before the hunts.

Each youth hunter must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older who is willing to sign a waiver of liability. The person 21 years of age or older is the only person who may accompany that youth into the field during the hunt.

### Getting youth excited about upland game hunting

"We're holding these hunts to increase the interest young people have in upland game hunting and wildlife conservation," says Dean Mitchell, upland game coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "The hunts are a lot of fun. The kids don't have to compete with older hunters for a bird, and those who have participated in the pheasant hunts in the past have really enjoyed them."

"We've noticed that the number of young people participating in hunting in Utah has declined significantly over time," Mitchell says. "These hunts are a way to get young people interested in upland game bird hunting and wildlife conservation by allowing them, without competition from other hunters, to go into the field and experience what it's like to take an upland game bird."

"The hunts also allow us a *hands-on* way of teaching these young hunters what it means to be ethical, responsible hunters."

More information about the hunts is available at the Division's Web site or by calling the nearest Division office.

### Sponsors

The special youth hunts are sponsored by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the Golden Spike and Great Salt Lake chapters of Pheasants Forever, the Utah Chukar and Wildlife Foundation, the Salt Lake County Fish and Game Association, and the Wasatch Mountain Chapter of the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association.





# 2005 Utah youth upland game hunt application

**Save time by applying online at [wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame)**

If you prefer to apply by mail, please complete this application, write a one-paragraph essay on a separate sheet of paper and mail to:

**Upland Game Coordinator  
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources  
PO Box 146301  
1594 W North Temple, Suite 2110  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ First name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Hunter education number and certification date \_\_\_\_\_

2005 Utah small game or combination license number  
(not needed to apply, but required to participate in hunt) \_\_\_\_\_

Street address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home telephone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Name of adult who will accompany applicant\* \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship to applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Check the youth pheasant hunt that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth pheasant hunts are held on November 12, 2005.

## **Weber County**

Willard Bay WMA (90 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

## **Millard County**

Pahvant WMA (100 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

## **Duchesne County**

Mallard Spring WMA (30 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

## **Tooele County**

Carr Fork WMA (100 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

## **Emery County**

Huntington WMA (75 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 11:00 a.m. ☐ 2:00 p.m.

Check the youth chukar hunt that you are applying for (choose only one). Youth chukar hunts are held on September 10, 2005.

## **Morgan/Summit counties**

Henefer-Echo WMA (30 hunters)

☐ 8:00 a.m. ☐ 1:00 p.m.

\*A person who is 11 years old may obtain a license to hunt small game if that person's 12th birthday falls within the calendar year in which the license is issued. A person under 14 years old must be accompanied while hunting with any weapon by his or her parent, legal guardian or other responsible person who is 21 years of age or older and who has been approved by the parent or guardian. A person at least 14 years old and under 16 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older while hunting with any weapon. As used in this section, "accompanied" means at a distance within which visual and verbal communication are maintained for the purposes of advising and assisting.

**Please write your essay on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this form.**

## UPLAND GAME HUNTER'S HARVEST RECORD

The Division of Wildlife Resources annually surveys hunters to determine levels of harvest for each species of upland game. It is critical to upland game management programs that hunters report accurate harvest information for each species. In an effort to collect more accurate harvest information, each hunter should record upland game harvest information below for each species and day hunted. This record should be kept and information provided during appropriate upland game harvest surveys. Thanks for your assistance!

Date	Upland game bird or animal hunted	County or unit hunted	Number of days hunted	Number bagged

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On a cell phone, dial \*DEER • Send e-mail to: [HelpStopPoaching@utah.gov](mailto:HelpStopPoaching@utah.gov) • Online at [wildlife.utah.gov/law/hsp](http://wildlife.utah.gov/law/hsp)

## HUNTING ON PRIVATE LAND

Common courtesy and respect is frequently the key to obtaining access to private property.

Private landowners provide many thousands of acres of quality wildlife habitat throughout Utah. A “walk-in access” program could open much of that land to upland game hunting in the fall of 2006.

The program is slated to begin on a trial basis in northern Utah. If it’s successful, hunters across Utah may some day enjoy access to thousands of acres of private land.

Whether that access actually happens depends a lot on Utah’s upland game hunters.

“A lack of common courtesy has closed thousands of acres of private land to upland game hunters and could affect the walk-in access program too,” says Dean Mitchell, Upland Game Coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. “By showing common courtesy, and overcoming the apprehension many people have about talking with landowners, upland game hunters in Utah can begin to see private lands opened to them again.”

Mitchell provides the following tips that will not only help the walk-in access program succeed, but are the keys to obtaining access to private property across the state:

### Talk to landowners

Ask landowners for permission to access their land, keep up a friendly dialogue with them through the year and offer to help them maintain their property.

“Hunters should not be afraid to talk to landowners,” Mitchell says. “As hunters, we need to understand the concerns landowners have and do all we can to address their concerns. Talking with a landowner is also a great way to make a new friend.”

Helping a landowner do work on his property, such as hauling hay or repairing fences, is another great way to build a friendship and gain access to private land.

Hunters are reminded that they must obtain written permission to access private land in Utah. A landowner permission card that hunters can fill out and have the landowner sign is available on the upland game portion of the DWR Web site ([wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame](http://wildlife.utah.gov/uplandgame)).

### Clean up

Pick up your spent shotgun shells and don’t leave any trash on the landowner’s property. In addition, take along a trash bag and spend a few minutes picking up the trash others have left.

“Trash is one of the major reasons landowners don’t want hunters on their property,” Mitchell says. “How would you feel if someone scattered shotgun shells, candy wrappers and pop cans across your front yard? Landowners feel the same way when hunters leave shotgun shells and other trash on their property.”

### Never shoot at livestock, barns or other buildings

Pay attention to what you’re shooting at and what’s behind it. Landowners have little patience for hunters who carelessly damage their property.

### Remember hunter ethics and safety

In addition to the common-sense items listed above, upland game hunters can do several things to ensure continued access to private lands and a safe time while in the field:

- Do wear hunter orange, especially during the opening weekends of the dove and pheasant hunts.
- Do keep off-highway vehicles on designated roads and trails.
- Don’t flock shoot. Pick out one bird and shoot at that bird only.
- Don’t crowd other hunters. Be respectful and give other hunters plenty of space.
- Don’t shoot at birds in trees or birds that are sitting on power lines or fences.
- Don’t camp near water holes in the West Desert and other dry areas of the state. These are important wildlife areas and wildlife won’t visit them if you camp too close.

